

## THE STRIKE ORDERED OFF.

## THE MEN INSTRUCTED TO RESUME WORK BY

Chairman Irons and the Local Labor Officers at St. Louis--The Roads Open.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—The members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, met in executive session at Light House Hall at 8:30 o'clock this morning and immediately began the consideration of the question of issuing an order to the members of their assembly to return to work. The unanimous opinion is that Mr. Powderly's order must be obeyed, but the committee is divided as to the time when the order shall be issued. Some consider the best plan to be to order the men to resume work immediately, while others are in favor of waiting until the General Executive Board shall arrive from New York.

QUART AT EAST ST. LOUIS. The situation in this city this morning is one of quiet. The crowds congregated around the Relay depot and in the railroad yards are smaller than at any time since the strike was inaugurated. No attempts have been made by any of the roads to run freight trains, and, therefore, no disturbances have occurred. Adjt. Gen. Vance is stationed at the depot, where he will witness the efforts later in the day to start a train, and will be governed by the results which follow in his decision whether or not it shall be necessary to call out the militia.

STILL IN CONFERENCE. 11 a.m.—The committee of District Assembly No. 101 at this hour are still in session, and have not as yet taken any action upon the question of obeying Mr. Powderly's order to end the strike. Committees from Assemblies No. 17 and 93, which embrace the East St. Louis men, and the bridge and tunnel men, have been summoned to confer with them, and they will consider jointly the advisability of ending simultaneously and immediately all the different strikes now in force.

MR. IRONS, chairman of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, which embraces all Knights of Labor employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, this morning telegraphed to the different local assemblies under his jurisdiction notifying them officially that the General Executive Board has ordered all men to go to work, and that they are to be considered as in violation of the rules of the Missouri Pacific employees and Mr. Hoxie. It is expected here that this will be followed some time to-day by a supplementary order by Mr. Irons to the men under his jurisdiction to obey the instructions of the General Board.

THE ROADS PRACTICALLY OPEN. The Missouri Pacific officials sent out three freight trains this morning. This is the regular number of morning trains which is the custom of the company to send out before the existing strike commenced, and it is now conceded that the road is practically open. Some difficulty is encountered in making up the trains, owing to the inspection of the new breakers. No opposition was offered to-day to the passage of these trains from the city, no crowds of strikers having congregated for that purpose.

The Iron Mountain road this morning has also succeeded in sending out its regular number of trains. They were started from the Leipersville yards with the usual number of breakers on each train. No trouble has occurred at the yards, and none is anticipated. The officials say they can obtain as many experienced switchmen and breakers as they want and are receiving numerous applications every day, though those that struck are not embraced in the number.

ARRESTS AT EAST ST. LOUIS. John Walsh and D. L. Harvey were arrested in East St. Louis to-day by Marshal Weber for intimidating employees in the Washburn yards on last Sunday, and were immediately sent to Springfield, Ill. Efforts were made to send out freight trains in the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards this evening, but in each case the engineer and fireman were run, and the trains were abandoned. No disturbance took place.

THE STRIKE ORDERED OFF. 2:30 p.m.—The Executive Committee has just decided upon an order which they will not give out locally, but which has been telegraphed to outside assemblies, the purport of which is that the men on the system are ordered to work at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It also provides that the men who first went out shall be the first to resume labor. The committee are now consulting with a delegation from the St. Louis in regard to ordering the strike off at that point. A member of the committee thinks the men there will be ordered back to work to-night, but this has not yet been decided upon.

2:53 p.m.—The following is the text of the order mentioned in previous bulletin. It is addressed to the local assemblies of district 101: "You are ordered by the General Executive Board to go to work. Honor demands that those who came out to support you get to work first. We will telegraph you the hour and day."

RETURNED TO WORK. The men in the Washburn yards in North St. Louis returned to work at 2:15 this afternoon. All were received.

AT NEW YORK. Executive Board to Conduct Department of the Executive Committee. New York, March 31.—General Manager Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific railway telegraphed Jay Gould this morning as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., March 31, 1886. Mr. Jay Gould, President, New York: Moved 129 freight trains, which carried 174 loads, on the entire system yesterday. Open traffic at Alton and all other points except Hannibal and Parsons, and commenced receiving freight on the entire system. H. M. Hoxie.

Messrs. Turner, Bailey and Hayes, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, on account of unavoidable delay, will not leave New York until 1 o'clock this afternoon by the Pennsylvania railroad. They will stop off at Philadelphia until the 8 o'clock train this evening, when they leave for St. Louis.

During the conference between the representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Missouri Pacific railway officials, yesterday, Mr. Powderly repudiated the remarks attributed to him that "Gould recognized me. He addressed me as Grand Master Workman," etc. Mr. Powderly also said

that if the officials of the road would furnish him the names of the men who destroyed the property of the company they would be expelled from the Order of the Knights of Labor.

A Dead Calm at Sedalia. SEDALIA, Mo., March 31.—A dead calm still prevails in this city to-day. Freight trains are moving without interruption. Martin Irons has not been heard from, and it is believed here he will not do as ordered by Powderly.

## IN KANSAS.

Excitement at Atchison. ATCHISON, Kas., March 31.—The vandalism of last night, by which a large amount of Missouri Pacific property was destroyed by a masked mob, has created a feeling of intense excitement and indignation in this city. A public meeting will be held this afternoon to discuss the matter. The mob is supposed to have come from points outside of this city.

The Strike Over at Parsons. PARSONS, Kas., March 31.—The Knights of Labor here have declared the strike off, taken their men off of guard, and will go to work in the morning. Freight trains will run at once.

## IN TEXAS.

The Strike Over at Houston. HOUSTON, Tex., March 31.—The Missouri Pacific yards present an animated appearance this morning and the facilities of the road are tested to their utmost in moving the accumulated freight. The strike seems to be over, and great relief is felt by all classes.

## CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

Runners That They Are Preparing to Make Trouble.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—The Southwestern labor troubles are responsible for rumors which have been in circulation in this city to the effect that the Communist, Anarchist and Socialist societies were secretly arming the members, and order to be prepared to assert their rights at the proper time. Inquiries by a reporter have elicited some interesting opinions in regard to the matter. One well-known dealer said: "I think the Socialists of this city are already more than well fixed, both in the matter of firearms and ammunition. At the time of the labor troubles of five or six years ago, when the Tobey Battery was equipped and the Burlington road demonstrations were made, the different Socialist organizations fully supplied themselves with guns and ammunition. Their committees came in here and purchased stands of rifles, consisting of the way from fifty to 100 guns and large supplies of ammunition, which they said their organizations would use when the time arrived."

A partner in one of the largest fire-arm houses on the South Side said: "For three years past the Communists have been quietly arming themselves and laying in an abundant supply of ammunition. Within the past year we have sold them in the neighborhood of 100 Winchester rifles, costing from \$13 to \$15 each, and twice that number of bull-dog revolvers."

## THOMAS COOK, SON, AND MECCA.

Thomas Cook & Son have made a contract to "conduct" pilgrims to the shrine of the prophet.—Exchange.

Ab. Thomas Cook & Son. They have recently begun to conduct the Indian pilgrims unto Mecca, and they take them in a style which would make many a smile.

Every pilgrim, whether Julius or Rebecca. When the festive Thomas Cook pilgrims are conducted to Mecca and Medina. The crew who take them are about as good as the crew of a steamship.

On the Nile, Cook & Son. They will have a pile of fun. As they will sail with the camel lady. Just to tell of joy and song. As though going from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Thomas Cook & Son. While the Nile is done. With trust they'll make a pile. With their pilgrims on the camel's spinal column.

## The Key West Fire.

Key West, Fla., March 31.—It is impossible to ascertain the individual losses by yesterday's fire. Hundreds of persons slept last night in the streets watching their effects. The merchants will hold a meeting to-day to make some arrangements to order some provisions to prevent a famine. They will probably ask the Morgan Line to hold the steamers, leaving New Orleans to-morrow morning to fill telegraphic orders for food. The wind has suddenly shifted to the north, with danger of bringing the fire, which still burns back again into the city. Four or five thousand people are thrown out of work by the fire.

## Went Ashore on Rye Beach.

New York, March 31.—Mr. S. G. Smith, the New York agent of the Harland Line, has been dispatched in regard to ordering the strike off at that point. A member of the committee thinks the men there will be ordered back to work to-night, but this has not yet been decided upon.

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## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

## O'NEIL'S LABOR BILL IN THE HOUSE.

## Discussion of the Measure in Committee of the Whole--In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—House.—Mr. O'Neill [Mo.], from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employees. On a point of order raised by Mr. Dunn [Ark.] the bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and the House immediately went into committee. (Mr. Springer [Ill.] in the chair) for the consideration of the measure.

Mr. O'Neill said that for the past two months the Committee on Labor had been engaged in draining every avenue where there was a reasonable hope of securing information as to some feasible method of dealing with the construction and the laws that would provide a mode of settlement of the disastrous disputes between capital and labor. The committee had decided that the pending measure was the best that could be formulated. It was a simple, voluntary arbitration. He knew that this was disappointing to many members of the House. He knew that there was a feeling in the breast of many men that this was not what was expected, but if they would but reflect they would realize that the first thing they would want to do was to regulate the disputes by an appeal to public opinion. If this method failed, then he could see but one other, and that was the strong arm of the government to take the great corporations by the throat and tell them they must submit to arbitration; that they must submit to differences between them and their workmen to some peaceful agreement; that the government could not have the conditions of affairs that to-day prevailed throughout five States of the Union—a practical revolution—all business arrested, the people of great cities suffering from the increased cost of food and fuel.

He simply knew that the workmen had stated that they were willing to arbitrate their grievances and he knew that the president of the Missouri Pacific had not yet consented to do it. To be meaning, thank heaven, the second thought of a man, when he had kept the strike within bounds, and he was convinced that they would prevent any disastrous consequences until the termination of the session. The Committee on Labor this bill was the result of the opinion that this bill was the best way to invoke the public opinion of the country and to compel men, in this case as in all other cases, to appeal to reason, and not to use brute force to invade human rights.

Mr. Kelly [Pa.] said that he would vote for the bill, but that he would propose, he wanted to say in advance, to the workmen of the country that it was a trick on their credulity and a fraud. He asked the gentleman from Missouri whether a workman who believed that the bill was a measure to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences would not be deceived? Could there be any adjudication between Jay Gould and the strikers in his road as long as Jay Gould did not consent thereto?

Mr. O'Neill could only answer by stating that in Livingston's works which the gentleman had evidently been reading, it was said that in the interior region of Africa there could be found the most intensely cruel people on the earth, in regard to mechanical, who could not put the simplest piece of machinery together. Why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelly], a member of the House, propose something instead of tearing down?

Mr. Kelly said that he would vote for any bill which would give relief to oppressed labor, but he would not vote for this measure of war, unless his vote was accompanied by the notice that the bill meant that he was opposed to the pending bill than he was to drinking a glass of water. Both were harmless. The bill could injure no one, but it could accomplish no good. There was no more arbitration in this bill than there was in a doctor's skeleton. Referring to the Missouri Pacific strike, he said that the workmen had asked for arbitration and Jay Gould had refused. If the arbitration was accepted it would be because Mr. Gould had become satisfied that it was for his interest to do so, and not because he had been forced to do so.

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Mr. Glover [Mo.] gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer a substitute for the pending bill, the bill introduced by him on Monday, which is based on the English law, and which provides for compulsory arbitration. The situation on the south-western system of railroads, he said, was one which demanded the greatest attention from legislators. In the midst of peace the country was on the verge of civil war, and this was because Congress had not dealt with a question which which Congress alone could deal. He did not speak for either the employer or employee. There was a third party—the producer, the consumer, the merchant, the body of men engaged in commercial enterprise, whose enterprises were assailed by the existing strike. The bill reported by the Committee on Labor gave no relief that did not exist before. It would not alter the condition of things in the Southwest any more than a cup of water would put out a conflagration. He was satisfied the people of the country wanted the question dealt with in a straightforward and manly manner, and not by a bill which was a sham—a promise which would have the effect simply to deceive—to make the people believe that a remedy was offered when nothing was offered.

Mr. Rogers [Tex.] opposed the bill on the ground that it would take from the local tribunals, where it belonged, the adjustment and settlement of a local question—a question between the hirer and the laborer. The remedy for troubles like the present was to be found through the ballot-box by the election of State Legislatures and Congresses and Presidents who would respect the rights of the people, and who would stop the system of the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, which had been going on for the last twenty years. Until these large corporations were controlled by law, until the robbery of the producer and the monopoly of the national banks were stopped, no remedy would be found for these ills.

Mr. Catech [Mich.] favored the bill because it was an effort in the direction of an equal distribution of labor and capital.

Mr. Buchanan, McAdoo and Dingy favored the bill.

Pending discussion the committee rose.

Mr. Miles [Ky.] reported the river and harbor bill.

The report of the majority on the Hard-Romero election case was submitted, and Mr. Martin [Ark.] obtained leave to file a minority report.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate.

Senator Coke offered a resolution requesting the President to call the attention of the Mexican Government to the difficulties incident to the reclamation of live stock crossing the Mexican frontier line, with a view to a mutual agreement of the government of Mexico and the United States that may facilitate such reclamation. Referred.

The army bill was then placed before the Senate and Senator Logan continued his remarks on the bill and in answer to Senator Teller's speech yesterday.

After several other speeches the question went over, and Senator Vance addressed the Senate in support of his bill to repeal the civil service law. The act, in Senator Vance's opinion, was wholly unconstitutional, and in voluntarily submitting to its provisions the President was surrendering his prerogative, which it was his duty to protect. The people by the election of 1884 had declared for a change of officers in this republic, but their will had not been respected. The President had bound himself, not only by his oath, but by a legal promise, to extend the spirit of the law to officers of the civil service. The result was that political enemies and spies surrounded every administrative officer. This was trying to serve the Lord with the devil for an active partner. The whole thing was a bad joke, and he would read an advertisement offering for 10 cents, to supply a series of examination questions which would qualify anybody to pass a civil service examination. The civil service law was an attempt of the Republican party to "take up for the exposures of the man, the measure of that party. It should have been called an act to regulate and improve the civil service," but the last will and testament of the Republican party. Vance was only sorry that a Democratic President had become its executor instead of its administrator. Referring to the share of offices given to the South by the Republican party, Senator Vance said that out of over 7000 officers, in Washington, only 233 were registered from the South, and of those many, had never seen the South, and had never seen the South. He would like to see the President remedy this inequality. The President's tender and touching farewell to the putative parent of civil service reform, Commissioner Eaton, he spoke of with words of opprobrium as the worst elements of both parties. There was no earthly doubt that the great majority of the Democratic party were opposed to that law. If, then, the "worst elements" of the Democratic party were in a majority, the party was indeed in a bad way.

Senator Vance having stated that at the time of the passage of the civil service law the government departments were working night and day to make all the appointments possible before the bill should become a law, Senator Teller made a distinct and positive denial of the statement. He said it had been so said in some newspaper, and he was in a hurry in making it. Senator Dolph then addressed the Senate in support of the bill for the admission of Washington Territory. He claimed that from every point of view the Territory was entitled to admission.

After an executive session the Senate then adjourned.

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## Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. I consulted a physician, and he recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely cured.

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever. Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. C. E. Upton, Natick, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have been cured. I have been cured of my eyes, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. C. E. Upton, Natick, N. H.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

By Taking three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye. Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent result. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete. W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Northampton Hospital, England. I was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and I was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I was nearly blind, and I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at New York City, as well as at a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I was then advised by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to take their Sarsaparilla, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

## BLOOD

In the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I was unable to get to the hospital for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well until I had taken six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. in Lowell, Mass. I was a doctor recommended me to try S. S. S., and I was cured. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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## DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S

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Dr. Johnson is a physician by all parties interested as far as the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea cured in a few days without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery suffering from neuralgic and nervous and permanently cured. Patience and courage guaranteed. Pills and dyes cured without the use of caustic or irritants. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicine sent by express to all parts of the country.

Workingmen cured at half the usual price. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.

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By buying from a long established and respectable house, then you find the largest assortment of Pianos, Organs and everything in the music line, carefully selected by the thoroughly experienced and successful proprietors, for RALPH MERTZ only, and not for the pleasure of his and protection of his name. You will find a large stock of Sheet Music and Music Books, as well as of my Pianos and Organs, and am ready to receive orders for the same. You will find beautiful Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, and also a number of second-hand Pianos for sale and repair.

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A FULL stock of Wooden and Metallic Cases and Caskets, and all kinds of Undertaking. Orders by Telegraph or Telephone Promptly attended to.

## Pennyroyal Pills.

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and Always Reliable. Beware of cheap imitations. Indispensable to all who are your Druggists for "Chichester's English." And take no other, or imitate (attempts) to use for particular cases, or return to us for FAPER, Chichester's English, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wholesale Agents, GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., New York City.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD, L. J. HANAUER, H. G